The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,817. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 53 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SWAIN—June 13th, at Surat, W. A. G. Swain, Esq., Inspecting Postmaster, Ahmedabad, of jungle and brain fever, aged 34, leaving a wife and two children to bemoan his loss.

BINNIE—June 13th, at Ahmedabad, of sun-stroke Mr. James Binnie, District Traffic Superintendent B. B. and C. I. Railway. His untimely death is regretted by all who knew him.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HEWETT—At Titaghur, on the 7th June, the wife of A. P. Hewett, Esq., of a son, prematurely.

SIMMONS—On the 4th June, the wife of Mr. George Simmons, of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—CHERRY—At Secunderabad, on the 28th May, P. D. Henderson, Lieut., 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to Rose, daughter of Colonel P. T. Cherry, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

STREVENS—At No. 9, London Street, on the 5th June, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of G. Strevens, Esq., aged 68 years and 10 months.

LIDIARD—At Ballygunge, on the 5th June, the wife of Mr. T. W. Lidiard, aged 46 years.

SCOTT—At Calcutta, on the 2nd June, John Scott, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Black and Murray, aged 44 years.

ANSTED—At Calcutta, on the 4th June, Captain Thomas Ansted, Commanding Steamer *John Bull*.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HAWKES—At Coonoor, on the 5th June, the wife of Captain H. P. Hawkes, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATH.

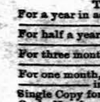
O'BRIEN—At Palaveram, on the 5th June, Maria Louisa, relict of the late Lieut. John O'Brien, aged 67 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 955 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to PASSMORE & Co., Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FIRST SHIP TO LEAVE, FOR LONDON DIRECT. *To sail before the departure of next Mail.*



THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, 687 Tons register. W. H. SEWARD, Commander, having nearly her whole Cargo engaged, will sail positively as above. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents of the Owners and Captain of the Ship *Winterthur*.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

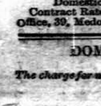
THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTA-BAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Barque "JOHANNA," of about 400 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*.

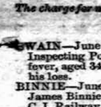
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 150 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 24th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The CORINGA, Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant at 10 A. M.

Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo to the Kurrachee as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo of Coals of the ship *Savacek*, from Liverpool, shipped by Dadabhoy Nowrojee & Co., is requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the consignees.

DADY SORABJEE & Co.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Defiance* from London, that the ship is being greatly delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after to-morrow 16th instant, the Captain will be obliged to land the Cargo at the expense and risk of Consignees at such Bunders as may be found most convenient. Owing to the crowded state of the Custom House wharves and sheds Cargo landed there at present incurs very great risk of damages, and to this fact the attention of Consignees is particularly requested.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for the Cargo landed and consequences of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.
4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it comes across the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Western Empire*, WOODNORTH, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Woodnorth will not hold himself responsible for the condition of any Package after having once left the Rack.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Western Empire*.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

"BALMORAL HALL," BANDORA.—That double-storied Bungalow to be let. Immediate possession may be had. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to 17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 18, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Masjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Ap 1to Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. STEWART & Co.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 24th instant, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the THIS DAY.
By order of the Directors,
15th June 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.
26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co., AND OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. HUNT & Co.—The Creditors of the above Firms are requested to attend a General Meeting to be held at No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Friday next, the 17th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Deed of Composition will be ready for signature, and the Creditors are requested to be prepared to insert in the Deed the correct amounts of their claims.

C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Committee of Creditors.
25, Meadow Street, 13th June 1864.

75 RUPEES REWARD.—I have lost in Meadow Street on SATURDAY last, a Certificate of five shares in the Bank of India from Nos. 19379 to 19383, which stands in the name of Nusserwanjee Byramjee Mazagaumwalla, and an Allotment Paper of two shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, (limited), No. 319, which stands in the name of Cursetjee Bomanjee Mody. If any one buys the same he will do so at his own risk. Whoever brings the above mentioned Certificate and Allotment Paper to the *Jenni-Jamshed* Printing Office will receive the above reward.

NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE MAZAGAUMVALLA.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate rates. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine,
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Chronometers carefully tended and rates determined from them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धी ओरिअन्टल ग्रिफ्अेशनीअ अेशोशीअेशन (लीमीटेड.)

ईस्ट इंडीआ पारेश कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

धी ओरिएंटल ग्रिफ्अेशनींग आशेाशिअेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY the 13th instant, Trains will run from Bombay to Poona as under viz :
9 A. M., and 2-15 P. M., over the Bhore Ghaut Incline and 8-45 P. M., via Campoolee and by Palkee to Khandalla.

From Poona to Bombay at 9-30 A. M., and 3 P. M., over the Incline and 9-40 P. M., to Khandalla and over the Ghaut by Palkee.

Special Trains will run from Narel Station for Matheran Passengers, on the 13th and 20th instants, for Bombay leaving at 6-30 A. M.

For Fares and further minor alterations enquire at the stations and see Time Bills at stations.

JOHN BROUGHTON,
General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 8th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of Resolution No. 5, passed by the Court of Directors in London on 17th October 1863, a Second Call of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on or before 1st July next, after which date interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. Salary 300 Rs. per mensem, with free quarters.

Written application for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office on or before the 30th instant.

Testimonials of character and fitness for the office, should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,
E. HINGLEY, Clerk,
Committee of Management House of Correction.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—
1. FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

2. FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे बांडर्ड वेरहाऊस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 16th of June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 16th to the 29th June, both inclusive. During which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th June 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ईस्ट ईंडीआ परेश कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

ईस्ट इंडिया प्रेस कंपनी (कॉमटेड.)

FIRST CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 20th June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 8th June 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

धी परीनश आइ वेलश शीपीन्ग कंपनी लीमीटेड.

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेलश शिपिंग कंपनी लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the above Company will be positively held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

NOTICES.

BANK OF INDIA.

AT a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, held at their offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present.

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq., in the Chair.,
H. Forman, Esq.,
W. Cooper, Esq.,
W. T. Hill, Esq.,
Premchund Roychund, Esq.,
F. L. Brown, Esq.,
John Firth, Esq.,
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Esq.,
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.,
Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq.,
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.,
Jehangheer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, Esq.,
Manockjee Sorabjee, Esq.,
Nanabhoy Hurridass, Esq.,
Eduljee Cursetjee, Esq.,
Abdoola Esmael, Esq.,
Jumnadass Savucholaw, Esq.,
C. Beyts, Esq.,
Dwarkadass Scrugjee, Esq., and several others.

The Manager having read the Notice published in the Newspapers calling the Meeting

It was proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., and seconded by W. T. Hill, Esq., and carried unaminously—

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees one Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that three of the Directors had resigned viz. :—

Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.,
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.,
Cassumbhoy Hummeey, Esq.,

but that they had been fortunate in securing as their successors in office—

Richard Willis, Esq.,
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,

and that a Special Meeting would be called for the election of those gentlemen, in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association.

Proposed by W. T. Hill, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
18th May 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £425,000.

Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co. Bombay).
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Trotman & Cleverman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Covasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on The London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight.....	2d.
4 do. do.	2s.
3 do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
2 do. do.	1s. 11½d.
1 do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Demand.....	1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same place.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.....3 per cent.
" " 12 " .....7 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest and Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Carriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Panchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Bran-new PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, and with all the modern improvements. Apply to CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.
Bombay, 8th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat to which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

TARPAULINS.—A number of these of excellent quality are for sale. They are light, flexible, perfectly impervious, and warranted not to crack. Average size 17 feet by 22 feet.

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection :—

WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.

GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.

MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.

PHOTOGRAPHIC knack has been recently arrived viz., Chemicals, best Albuminized Paper, Mahogany and Rosewood Stereoscopes, Carte-de-Visite Pictures, Stereoscopic Views and Colored Pictures, Cart-de-Visite Morocco Leather Frames, Gold Lockets, &c. &c. selected by Mr. Sykes when in England.

Hummum Street.

ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received out *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japanned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kipperod Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Sugar assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ¼ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Magnums at Rs. 10 per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 36 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1 "
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 "
Claret,	do.	do.	2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			1 "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quaris), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 "
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 "
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 "
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET. Per dozen.

St. Estéphe Eschenauer Benoke & Co. à	.....	Rs. 13
St. Julien do.	do.	..... " 18
Pauillac do.	do.	..... " 25
Pontet Canet do.	do.	..... " 35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Aîné & Co.	.....	" 18
Champagne, A. Verjez & Co.	.....	" 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	.....	" 30
1835 Etiquette Bleue,	do. do.	..... " 50
No. 11 Rampart Row.	JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.	

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices :—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	..... at Rs. 26 per dozen.	
" " Pints	..... " 14 " "	
Old Pale Cognac	..... " 20 " "	
Fine very old Do.	..... " 36 " "	
Sauterne	..... " 30 " "	

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs. 80		0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	.....	40 0
Do. " a Crown	.....	30 0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	.....	32 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	.....	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	.....	36 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	.....	30 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	.....	16 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	.....	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	.....	28 0
Do. Yellow Seal	.....	26 0
Do. Golden, Do.	.....	29 0
Do. Green Seal	.....	29 0
Do. Vino Fino	.....	29 0
Do. Red Seal	.....	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	.....	33 0
Claret Light Capsule,	.....	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	.....	18 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	.....	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	.....	32 0
Port, Black Seal	.....	28 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	.....	24 0
Do. Brand a Crown	.....	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	.....	18 0
Gin, Old Tom	.....	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 30th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Todd, Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST, SHERIES—

Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red.....	Pale Dry	"	" 30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines ...	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts		"	" 30
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 15
Do. Do.	Quarts	"	" 24
Do.	Pints	"	" 43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		"	" 34
Do. Leoville		"	" 28
Do. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
Do.	Pints	"	" 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's		"	" 45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do. ...	Cunliffs	"	" 45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do. De St. Bareaux & Co.'s		"	" 41
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...	Quarts	"	" 40
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	By Deinhard	"	" 39
	Moselle and Jordan		
HOCK''			
MOSELLE.....	Pints	"	" 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE...	Quarts	"	" 21
Do. Do.	WINE... Pints	"	" 12
CURACOA		"	" 42
MARASCHINO		"	" 42
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	"	" 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		"	" 20
RUM	Fine old Jamaica...	"	" 21
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....		"	" 21
Do. Do.	Do. ...Pints	"	" 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		"	" 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		"	" 21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts		"	" 18
Do. Do.	Do. ...Pints	"	" 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do.	...Pints	"	" 14
GINGER BRANDY Do.	...Pints	"	" 11
Do. Cordial Do.	...Quarts	"	" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Cunnes's Stouts in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Offices of PLATT BROTHERS & Co. are this day removed from No. 7, Hummum Street, to No. 11, Apollo Street, Fort.
June 15th, 1864. NEWTON, Agent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *City of Assoy* and *City of London* from Clyde, Captains McMILLIN and FERGUSSON, have landed sundry packages, chiefly consigned "to order," which have lain on board unclaimed. These packages are now lying on the Custom House Bunder, and in the Queen's Warehouse, for account and risk and at the expense of whom it may concern. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for the Captains and Owners.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The ship *Moraysbire*, Captain PITOS, from London, having encountered heavy weather on the passage, was compelled in consequence to put into the port of *Bahia*, for repairs, the cost of which will constitute a general average claim on the ship and Cargo; and it is hereby requested that Consignees will call at the office of the undersigned without delay and declare the value of their respective Goods, that an estimate of the requisite per centage of the amount to be deposited may be made, and the average Bond prepared for signature. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Moraysbire* and Owners.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.—Candidate Law Students of the Session 1863-64 will be examined in GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE on Saturday the 18th instant at 11 A.M. in the Elphinstone Institution, Esplanade.
2. The Lectures for the Session 1864-1865 will commence on Monday the 20th instant at 5 P.M.
3. Applications for admission into the Candidate Law Class as paying Students are to be made in writing to the Perry Professor, accompanied by certificates of moral character from the Head of Applicant's last School or College.
A. GRANT, Acting Director of Public Instruction.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The Deed of Association of the above Company is now lying at the office of Messrs. C. E. and F. S. Leathes, Solicitors, 25 Medow Street, and Allottees of Shares are requested to sign the same without delay.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
14th June, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED)—TO BE INCORPORATED.—Notice is hereby given, that the period for the payment of the FIRST CALL on the Shares of the Memorandum and Articles of Association has been extended down to and inclusive of the 21st day of June, instant. KELLY & HORE,
14th June 1864. Solicitors for the Promoters.

NOTIFICATION.—No wood cut in Ummum's Mysore and Coorg, can be allowed to pass into the Madras Territories, without a Pass from the Forest Officer of the District in which it has been cut, or purchased.
Parties conveying Timber into the Madras Territories without this Pass, will be liable to have the same confiscated by the Madras Government.
The Pass must state the quantity or number of cartloads allowed to pass, description of timber and destination, and the period for which the Pass is to stand good, and will be in the following form :—

PASSPORT, MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

In whose favor granted.	Description of Timber.	Quantity.	Where cut.	Permitted to pass to.	Limit of Passport.	Remarks.

By order,
A. C. HAY, Secretary.
Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 7th June 1864.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—The undermentioned Plumbers are authorized to work in connection with the Vehar Water Works. The public are requested not to employ any other :—

Mr.	Kerbajee Horfunjee	...Erskine Road House No.	36
"	Hasanally Cassumjee	...Bajee Palla Road "	22
"	Sullimon Adam ...	...Mahd. Hoosain Kambeker St. "	14
"	Dorabjee Nusserwanjee	...Churchgate St. "	49
"	Jewa Khan Sullimon	...Gunbow St, Fort "	99
"	Francis Jesus ...	...Cavell Street "	55
"	Goolam Hoosain	...Bendy Bazar Road "	68
"	E. Tonkin ...	...DuncanRoad "	30
"	G. Burstall...	...Chinchpoogly "	15
"	Abdool HoosainCassumjee	Bossaree Molla "	35
"	G. Phillipps ...	...Cavell Street "	58
"	Hussunally Mahomedally	Bossaree Molla "	74
"	Surrutfally Mahomedally	Bossaree Molla "	50
"	Cassimath Dadajee	...Duncan Road "	69
"	V. A. Thaboret	...Goolam Moiden St. "	24
"	Allybhoy Mothabhoy	...Bossaree Molla "	66
"	Mahomed Abba ...	...Ather Gully "	197
"	Pascoal Gomes	...Woorkerkaly "	49
"	Sorabjee Jeewanjee	...Cholbhatwady Lane "	48
"	Gopall Pandoo	...Jamly Molla St. "	57
"	Wittoojee Govindjee	...New Hanumon ... Lane "	39
"	Muncherjee Jamasjee	...Breach Candy Road "	474

By order,
F. KING,
Chief Resident Engineer B. W. W.
14th June 1864.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday, 20th..... 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th..... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	15	Jupiter sets at 3.10.	5 24	6 37	6 57	7 28	
Thur.	16	Saturn sets 10. 6m.	5 24	6 37	7 39	8 26	
Fri.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	8 51	9 16	
Sat.	18	Daybreak 4h. a. m.	5 24	6 38	9 40	10 3	
Sun.	19	4th Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 38	10 25	10 48	
Mon.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 38	11 11	11 35	13th June 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 44.7
Tues.	21	Proclamation.	5 25	6 38	11 57		

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 8
AGRA	June 9	LAHORE	June 1
ALLAHABAD	June 9	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 9
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	June 8
BANGALORE	June 7	MALTA	May 24
CALCUTTA	June 8	MEERUT	June 7
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDE	June 1
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	June 4	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	June 7	RANGOON	Mar. 5
FRANCE	May 19	SAGAR	May 28
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

THE Calcutta newspapers are already clamouring for the annexation of Bhootan. Mr. Eden's plastered face and the nauseous dose of chewed *pan* forced, with a touch of savage humour, down the throat of the Doctor of the British Mission, are to be avenged by the addition to Her Majesty's Eastern dominions of a few hundred square miles of mountainous and thinly-populated country, which cannot be conquered without an expenditure of men and money sorely disproportioned to the value of the result to be achieved, and which, when conquered, would continue to be for years and years to come a heavy burden on the finances of the State. We are not of those who believe that what is called the policy of annexation is for ever abandoned, or that it is possible to fix a period at which the boundaries of England's Indian Empire shall be finally drawn and the command set for ever to ambitious Governors General, "Thus far you shall go, but no further." It is impossible, and if it were possible would be unadvisable, to lay down any general rule on such a subject. Thirteen years ago all civilized Europe was agreed that the policy of settling international disputes by means of the strong arm had become obsolete, and that the reign of universal peace was about to commence. During those thirteen years, the sword has hardly ever been sheathed in Europe, and to-day the leading anxiety of every statesman in London, in Paris, in Vienna, in Berlin, is that the morrow may see the outbreak of a general war. So vain is the delusion which men cherished, that, because peace and concord may be established among nations for a whole generation, therefore the whole constitution of human nature is changed, and war, which is the product of man's evil passions, made to cease from the face of the earth. It were as foolish a delusion on our part, when we remember that in this country England only exists as a conquering power and must either maintain her Imperial pre-eminence or lose her hold of India altogether, to believe that no case can again occur in which, as in the case of the Punjab, the annexation of a native State may be found essential to the security of the Empire.

But the very opinion which we hold that annexation is sometimes necessary and justifiable causes us to look carefully into the merits of each particular scheme for the enlargement of the Queen's Indian dominions, and to discourage the attempts which are from time to time made by men weary of inaction and covetous of fresh appointments to lead the Government into costly and sanguinary wars for the annexation of unprofitable territories. Now what conceivable advantage could England or India derive from the annexation of Bhootan? The excuse that our frontier needs strengthening is so puerile as hardly to demand notice. There are always military theorists in India who have a thoroughly French passion for rectifying the frontiers of the Indian Empire, and who, if the thin red line that marks the British boundary were extended to the top of the Hindoo Khoosh, would forthwith begin a fresh agitation for taking it as far as the Caspian. The only use of a strong frontier is to provide a country with a formidable line of defence against the aggressions of a powerful neighbour. But what enemy that two battalions cannot conquer is likely to dream of invading India by way of Bhootan? The only foes we have on that frontier are a poor, half armed, savage rabble; and, if we require to annex their country because with our enormous European and native armies and police force we cannot guard against their incursions into the fertile provinces of India, our weakness must indeed have reached that extreme point which portends a rapid decline of the English empire in the East. There is neither wealth nor honour to be acquired by the annexation. What could possibly be done with Bhootan, if it were annexed—unless indeed Government could induce some of the Scotch noblemen who civilized the Highlands by transporting the native population to Canada and Australia to come out here for the purpose of repeating that successful experiment in Bhootan, by sending the natives to cultivate sugar in the Mauritius and turning the country into a vast domain of sheep-walks and deer forests?

If, however, the annexation would be attended with no perceptible advantages to the conquerors, it would, on the other hand, bring with it certain disadvantages. These are not times in which it is desirable that England should extend her empire. The lame and impotent conclusion of the Sittana war was a significant indication of the alarm which the English Ministry feels whenever events seem to make it probable that the English garrison of India must be increased. The incessant demand for more troops from her colonies and dependencies in all parts of the world has begun to *tell* upon the mother country, which in the present unsettled state of Europe is compelled to look closely to her own resources. Already, we see the press beginning to grumble at the duration and cost of the New Zealand war, and to enquire whether colonies that drain England of her best troops and of millions of money to be wasted in inglorious warfare against savages are really worth defending. Every day that passes adds to the probabilities of a war between England and Germany; and, as Germany, secure in her want of a seaboard, can defy the efforts of our navy, the task of deciding the issue of the war will fall to our army, which, unsupported as it will be by any contingent but the feeble forces of Denmark, must put forth all its force to overcome the united military strength of Prussia and Austria. There is, fortunately, little fear that with such a prospect before it the English Government will be insane enough to gratify the ambition of the Calcutta newspapers by sending an expedition to annex Bhootan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XVI.

IN the rules for the sale of Waste Lands in these Provinces as laid down by Mr. Temple, the most noticeable feature is that in those districts which are wild, jungly, remote or insalubrious, the maximum limit for each grant is higher and the rate per acre lower, than in those districts which are free from the above disadvantages. It is hoped that in this way capital and enterprise may be attracted to those localities where their application is most needed, and that special inducement may be offered to Europeans to become the pioneers of improvement in the wilderness.

Nine thousand acres form the maximum limit of land to be sold in one lot in the Raepore, Belaspore, Sumbulpore, Mundlah, Upper Godavery, and Hoshungabad districts; and three thousand acres in the districts of Nagpore, Chanda, Bhundera, Wurda, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Chindwarra, Seonee, Saugor, Baitool, and Dumoh. The upset price of the land to be sold will ordinarily be as follows: In the Raepore, Belaspore, and Mundlah districts, eight annas (one shilling) per acre, in the Sumbulpore and Upper Godavery districts one rupee per acre, and in the remainder two rupees eight annas per acre. On payment of one-tenth of the purchase money and the expenses of survey, demarcation, advertisement, and sale, the purchaser will receive a deed, signed by the Deputy Commissioner, conveying to him the land in full hereditary and transferable proprietory right free from all demand on account of land revenue for ever, but subject nevertheless to all general taxes and local rates imposed by law or the local Government.

There is no prohibition against the same person applying for two or more grants of land provided each application contains no more than the maximum of acres prescribed for the district or locality in which the said lots are situated. Every lot must be compact and shall not include more than one tract of land in a ring fence. Preserves of grazing land and forests of land for the growth of firewood near towns and stations, of building sites, parks, recreation grounds, of tracts possessing minerals, stone quarries, and the like, and of land required for other special purposes, are not to be sold under these rules, without the express sanction of the Chief Commissioner. I have quoted Mr. Temple's own words from his last report on the Province, in order to leave no doubt in the minds of your enterprising European and Parsee capitalists in Bombay, who may wish to invest their capital in the purchase of Waste Lands in the Central Provinces. In a former communication I mentioned that the Commander-in-Chief said "that Government must sooner or later start large cattle-raising farms in different parts of the country." Now I am of opinion, and I think few will gainsay it, that private individuals or companies could supply the Government at a much cheaper rate than the Government would ever be able to produce cattle from its own farms. It would also be to the interest of the farmer to bring into the market none but well fed animals. The very superintendence of a large farm would entail such heavy expenses on the Government, that the price of meat supplied to the soldiers would be double that which a private farmer could supply it for; leaving out of the question the numerous buildings which would be necessary for the men and cattle. There is no doubt many a farm would have been started long ere this by private enterprise, had it been easier to procure land. This selling system, though at the time it may be favourable to Government by somewhat larger receipts, I consider a much greater loss in the end. Large tracts of useless jungle still existing would have been long ago turned into cattle and sheep farms, but for this drawback. For instance, an individual may spend perhaps months in search of land suitable for his purposes, the land is put up to auction, and very probably purchased by another who possesses a longer purse, though he had not the energy to search for it himself. All this is very disheartening, and prevents many from attempting who would gladly take to farming were they sure of obtaining the spot they had chosen. If the Government is really so anxious to see cattle farms spring up all over the country, let it give the applicant the land applied for, at the upset price at which it would have been put up to auction, and we may rest assured that Government will have no need for making farms of its own. All forests are more or less unhealthy, and those at the foot of the hills are notoriously so, being in many parts very swampy. Small patches may be seen here and there cultivated with cold weather crops, which are housed by March or in the early part of April, and the cultivators then depart till the next cold season, as a residence there during the rains and up to the end of October would be almost certain death. Now, nothing but a complete clearance of the forest would enable the natives to reside there during the sickly season, and such a clearance cannot be effected at once, but must of necessity be done gradually. All this time the return to the owner is *nil*. The greater portion of the wood is perfectly useless, except for fuel, but the distance it must be conveyed to be sold as fuel will not pay even the carriage of it. And then the marshes if any exist, which is almost a certainty, must be drained off, if possible; the rank grass totally unfit for grazing must be removed, and a better description sown. All this entails such heavy expense, that those who are in any measure acquainted with farming hold back, from the fear of having perhaps to pay for the land in the first instance so large a sum, as would effectually disable them from bringing it into a remunerative state for years. All the petty rajahs and wealthy natives look to land as the principal source of their wealth, and though many would like to purchase in fee simple, they are all afraid of each other and consequently will not apply; but when they see that the land is about to pass from them for ever, they will bid, and in all probability outbid the European, who of course has calculated what in his opinion the land is worth, and how much he can afford to give, beyond which it would not pay him to go. The Government has received a higher price, but the country at large has not benefitted in the least, for the native has no intention of paying such a price to improve the estate. This is no idle statement of mine, but what I myself, and no doubt many others, have witnessed. A zemindar applies to the proprietor to farm this new purchase, and receives the land on very light assessment, till he and his *assamees* have erected their huts, brought over their families, housed their cattle, and are patiently waiting the ripening of their first crops; then the rich proprietor all of a sudden discovers the ruinous agreement he has made with the farmer, and the screw is applied to the utmost extent, frightening away any other *assamees* who might have been desirous to settle, and thus effectually putting a stop to all further improvements, or even extension of cultivation. Thousands of such villages of splendid rich soil may be seen all over the country where native States flourish, yielding a tenth of what they would yield if possessed by Europeans. To prove to you that this selling system is the great drawback to Europeans farming and otherwise developing the resources of the country, I am prepared to take upwards of (50,000) fifty thousand acres of forest land under the fee simple rules for a capitalist in England, if the authorities would aid me so far as to give me the land at the upset price.

Surely this would be by far preferable to Government, than starting its own farms, which, as I have stated above, cannot supply the European troops so cheaply as a private farmer is likely to do. You lately had an editorial on the orders passed by the Viceroy on the Commissariat Committee regarding the supply of cattle and sheep for the use of the greatly increased number of European troops there are now in the country. The subject is indeed one of importance, and is likely to become more and more so, not only because the supply must be diminishing and the consumption is not likely to get less, but because, as cultivation increases, more cattle must be required. It is true we hear of steam ploughs, and, as railways progress, hackeries and bullock trains will, thank goodness, disappear, but anything general in the first way must be a long way off, and the increase of railways will naturally cause increase of traffic beyond them. To begin with cattle, it must be borne in mind that cattle breeding in this country and at home differs entirely in its objects. In this country cattle may be said to be used entirely for work, whilst at home they are used for food, the trifling exceptions in either case being of not the least consequence. When, therefore, our old masters the Honourable Company tried the experiment of sending out English cattle to Hissar, what else could have been expected *then* than what actually resulted, namely, absolute failure? For many years past the object in England has been to produce, in the shortest time and at the least expense, the greatest quantity of flesh, and the smallest quantity of bone, or meat at the cheapest rate, and we have as the result the short horn Hereford and one or two other breeds. Now this is exactly the animal that did not suit the India of former days, seeing that what was then wanted was an animal with size, plenty of bone, strength and activity for gun carriage purposes, &c. I do not know what particular breed was sent out from England to the Hissar farm, but, in any case, no breed in England for the last half century at least has been bred for working purposes, and I should have thought the Cape a more promising place to have got a cross from, or South America, for the kind of bullock they required. I am old enough to remember two pairs of oxen working on my uncle's farm, but these were not bred on the farm, but were in general Highlanders, bought, worked two or three years, and then fed off; and there are still a few oxen used in the same way at home, very often for banking up new ground that is being brought under cultivation.

But what we want in India is a flesh-producing breed, and English cattle introduced for the purpose of improving the Indian breeds in that respect would produce a very different result. There is one very great drawback in Indian cattle which must depend either on the breed or the scanty way cows are generally fed in this country. It is this: that whereas at home a cow kept for breeding has a calf every year or nearly so, in this country two or three years would be nearly the correct calculation.

The great flesh-producing breeds in England are the short horn Herefords and the Scotch Polled. The first are in general indifferent milkers, but they arrive very early at maturity, grow to great size, and are easily fattened. The same remarks apply to the Herefords, but I believe they give more milk. The Scotch are black without horns, are hardier than the short horn, and good milkers, they do not grow so large or reach maturity quite so soon as the short horn, but the beef is greatly prized, and they stand cold and damp better. There are other breeds, such as the Ayrshire, famous as milkers, and the Highlanders, very hardy, good natured, and easily managed, and if they are hardy in bearing cold or wet, that would matter little here. The best cows we see on this side of India are from Hansie, Jhung, and Scinde. The former though first-rate in their own country, when sent elsewhere prove indifferent, it being a common Hussianah saying that the Hussianah grass is worth five of other kinds. The cows from the Lahore and Jhung direction I have not seen many of, but believe they are excellent. The Scinde cows are very often fancy coloured, that is, spotted black, yellow, or white, they are considered particularly suited for being crossed with the English, as they are generally compact in form, and good tempered. Much has been done in the Punjab in improving the breed of working bullocks by getting young bulls from Hissar, the same has been done in these Provinces. In former years it was a serious, thing getting good horses, especially English ones, up from Calcutta, after their trip from England. What with waiting in Calcutta to recover from the voyage, in order to have to march up country for three or four months, and the time to get over that, from nine months to a year would be spent on the journey; but now that the railway is open of course the journey is greatly lessened in time and risk. I met a few days ago a large batch of Arabs *en route* from Bombay to Calcutta for the stable of Messrs. Cook and Co. looking miserably thin, out of condition, and knocked up: these horses will not be fit for sale for the next six months at least.

There are two ways in which the breed of cattle in this country can be improved in the way of producing more food. The first is by the introduction of horned breeds from other countries, the second by breeding with the cattle of this country, selected as possessing the desired qualities to the greatest extent procurable. Government now sends out from England annually a certain number of English stallions, and English bulls could easily be imported too.

It would be an expensive experiment, and can be called nothing but an experiment at first, for it would be the beginning of a new scheme altogether, but I do not see why it should not be equally successful, and in any case the suggestion is an important one. With regard to the second method, the matter would be more simple, being merely the selection of the animals most suitable from the breeds of the country. With your permission I shall have something more to say on this interesting subject in my next.

FOREST RANGER.

THE *Englishman* is sorry to hear from Darjeeling that it is said that Mr. Egadon's health is failing, and that he may be obliged to return to England.

THE same paper hears from Darjeeling that a report has reached from Panuakka that Toungsoo Penlow has seized all the property left by a Jungpeen in spite of the opposition of other Penlows. "The Durbar, it is said, has sent a copy of Mr. Eden's treaty to the Soubah of Myngaree in order to demand possession of Julpigoree, Fullakata, Cooch Behar, and four Doors of Assam. The Hindostanee, who advises Toungsoo, recommended him in case of necessity to apply to the Thibetans for assistance; Toungsoo replied, 'there is no hope there, for when the Sikhun Raja applied, and they answered in the affirmative, they never did send any. The Durbar has also complained to the Soubah of Dhalunkote of the conduct of Cheeboo Lama in conducting the English into Bhootan.' They say the Lama should be punished according to the laws of Mahakal."

THE following are the particulars of the Opium Sale held at the Exchange Rooms, Calcutta, on the 6th instant:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,280	1,020	1,010	1013-10-7	23,11,150
Benares.	1,805	995	975	982-10-51	18,32,650

A PARIS correspondent writing to the *Madras Times* on the 10th ultimo mentions that "while politics are lying idle at Rome, the Unitarian spirit is showing itself by some very original satirical follies. *Pasquin* and *Marforio* the two statues on which the discontented write their anonymous complaints are covered with litte pieces of paper. I copied the following dialogue which appeared to me rather clever:—

What is the matter with the Pope? says Pasquin.

A tumour—replies Marforio—(Italian "*Tumore.*")

What does it arise from?

Take away a letter (there remains "*Umore,*" humour.)

What will be the consequence?

Take away a letter (there remains "*More,*" death.)

In what length of time?

Take away a letter (there remains *Ore*—question of time.)

Who will succeed him?

Take away a letter (there remains *Re.* The King.)

What King?

Take away a letter (*M.* Emmanuel).

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph*).

MASULIPATAM, 13TH JUNE.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 12TH JUNE.

French Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 13TH JUNE.

French Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 14TH JUNE.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.

KURRACHEE, 13TH JUNE.

Steamer *Comorin* anchored from Bombay.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

LAHORE, 6TH JUNE.

AN interesting experiment was tried last year in the neighbourhood of Murree, an account of which has never yet been made public. The unhealthiness of the Peshawur valley is well known. As the hot season was progressing last year it occurred to the philanthropic ruler of the Punjab that an effort might be made to save the women and children of the European encampments from the sickness and mortality that were to visit them as the season progressed. There was no time to be lost. A spot for a temporary camp was fixed upon at a place called Nundkote below Murree, at an elevation of about 4,000 feet above the sea. This first step was a mistake as the heat was found to be greater than in the plains. When the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals visited the place the thermometer stood at 96 degrees at 8-45 P. M. During the afternoon it must have been about 105 to 110 degrees. This was evidently not a locality to encamp women and children under canvas. The camp was accordingly removed to a place below Murree, 2,000 feet higher than Nundkote, and close to the Lawrence Asylum grounds. Fifty-four tents were erected and covered in over head with matting supported on a framework of wood. The floors were planked, drains were cut, and everything was done that would tend to the comfort of the camp. In July there were in camp 72 men, 69 women, and 107 children. The number of deaths was only five that month, and of deaths none. In August retaining the same proportions the total was 246, in September 241, and in October 162. The number of sick in these months were 19, 31, and 10 respectively, including cases of confinement. In September the number of sick was swelled by 20 men who came up from the plains as patients. The chief success was in the health and vigour the change imparted to the children. The entire cost of the encampment was Rs. 4,785 of which Rs. 754 for planking was a non-recurring, and Rs. 3,129 was for covering in the tents with matting, a point upon which the doctors appear to differ. The higher medical authority was in favour of the matting, the junior was against it because it did not entirely exclude the rain, but still prevented the canvas from drying. The question could only be decided by actual experience and inspection of the matting, but to the casual observer the latter theory would appear to be the more plausible of the two. On future occasions this difficulty might be entirely avoided by building huts instead of pitching tents.

Much trouble was occasioned by the discontent and grumbling that at first arose among some of the residents of the camp. They appear to have looked back with longing eyes to the flesh-pots of Peshawur, and to have mourned their hard fate in being led out into such a rainy wilderness. But by judicious management these murmurs soon gave place to complete satisfaction and gratitude. Owing to the lateness of the season and the limited nature of the movement some disconforts were necessitated which will not recur on a future occasion.

Upon the whole this experiment was a decided success and should be repeated. The expense is not great, and the value of the change to Europeans, whether men, women, or children, is inestimable. A difficulty appears to have arisen as to what classes of people should be sent up. All children may be sent with advantage, and most women except those suffering from asthmatic and rheumatic affection, those subject to diarrhœa, and those of delicate phthisical constitution. As regards men and women in good health who are to be sent up as a preventive measure the selection is more difficult. It appears to be thought that the married men should always accompany their wives. This would appear at first sight to be hard on the unmarried men whose chance of going to the Hills would be lessened, and to be an undue encouragement to marriage in the ranks. But I am under the impression that soldiers do not as a general rule like the Hills, so many restrictions are placed upon them. Their amusements are so circumscribed, and many of their accustomed comforts so cut off, so that they leave their familiar quarters in cantonments with reluctance. The effect, therefore, of ordering up all married men with their families and as many of the rest as possible in detachments would not be so prejudicial as might be supposed. A report on the subject has, I believe, been sent up to the Government of India, and it is to be hoped the success attained at Murree will warrant the repetition of the encampment there and elsewhere on an extended scale. The idea of constructing detached huts in cantonments in the plain instead of the present ponderous barracks was just started in the Punjab. A system of hill encampment may be initiated by the experiment above described.

It is reported among the natives here that an attempt has been made to poison the Maharajah of Cashmere. It appears poison was mixed with his food, but it was found out and the cook was hauled over the coals. He stood convicted of the actual deed but appears to have had no personal motive for it. He must have been instigated by others, but he will not let the secret out. The Maharajah has no brothers, but he may have many enemies around him; as what Oriental Prince has not? Some days after this it is said one of his spies told him that it was intended to kill him on a certain night. He disbelieved the information at first, but as the time came on he was induced by his faithful informant to place a kimutghar in the bed he usually occupied at night and to sleep elsewhere himself. On the appointed night the unfortunate scapegoat was despatched with the swords of a band of assassins, while the Maharajah escaped. I give you this story for what it is worth and as currently reported in that city, but it requires confirmation.

Ahoon six days ago a man-eating tiger was killed not quite four miles out of Jubbulpore. The beast, after killing and eating a woman and a child on two previous occasions, had put in a third appearance in the neighbourhood of his favourite village. Some experienced native shikarees were duly informed of his visit, and a party, consisting of a father verging on 60, his son about 15 years of age, the father's brother-in-law and the son's brother-in-law, started for the village to ascertain the particular haunt of the animal, and to return better prepared another day to polish him off. All four were armed. The villagers warned them that they could not proceed too cautiously, as the animal was lurking in the neighbourhood, whereupon the four hunters, taking different routes, moved towards the supposed haunt of the animal, each whistling to the other, so as to prevent any one straying away. The old father and his brother-in-law came first on the beast; the latter could not, however, sight the tiger, although stripes had rolled his eyes and had prepared to attack him. The old father, seeing this, called out to his brother-in-law to "beware," as the tiger was making for him. The young fellow took alarm and ran up a rock, and was in the act of jumping down the other side, when stripes, springing upon him, hurled him down the rock. The old man most courageously dashed up at this moment, and, seeing the unequal struggle, by a yell, drew the attention of the tiger towards himself, and deliberately presenting his piece, fired and drove a bullet into the beast's head. The tiger fell dead; and the old man's brother-in-law was saved from immediate death. But the brute had in the struggle torn off the skin from the whole of the man's left side. Death, however, followed in three days; and till within a few hours previous thereto the man was in a delirious state, raving that the tiger was about to spring upon him. It is seldom we hear of such pluck on the part of a native, as recorded above; and when we remember that the old hero is more than 50 years of age and of a puny *physique*, the incident becomes the more interesting. Moreover, what stranger to Jubbulpore would credit that the most promising station in the Central Provinces is of itself a very den of wild beasts, within which the jungle fowl roams in his glory, and contends the progress of man within four miles from its precincts?

The recent showers have driven the snakes out of their subterranean domiciles, and a man and a woman have recently died in the Sudder Cantonment Bazaar from the bite of these reptiles. I believe the number of deaths in a year from snake bites in these Provinces is enormous. I also verily believe that the natives are, in this matter, at fault themselves. Far from endeavouring to extirpate the class off the face of the earth, they pass the most venomous snakes by, never molest them, in fact worship them as all the world knows; and, two to one, the snake left unmolested by one man may bite the very next man who passes the spot in the dark. If our Aryan brethren were to take a lesson out of St. Patrick's book, we might perhaps look for a decrease in the annual number of deaths. Moreover, if a native be bit, he will, in all probability, run for some renowned charmer and waste his fortune and his life on a few mysterious words, while a hospital or a dispensary may lie within the distance. The fact of the large number of deaths from snake bites in these Provinces will be patent, when I state that a death is invariably reported as such, when a murder has been committed in a village and all parties are agreed that the facts should not come to light, knowing full well that the pill will roll smoothly down the throats of the authorities.

A case of banghy parcels robbery of gold leaf to the value of Rs. 5,256 has just been decided by the Session Judge of the Jubbulpore District, Colonel Spence; and the prisoner has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment with labour in irons under the Post Office Act. The gold leaf was being remitted by some native firm at Calcutta to another at Nagpore, and the parcels containing the gold were extracted on the road, while the mail bags were being counted over at a chowkey, prior to being transferred to the relieving horses. The offender is a young man who was employed as a groom on a mail horse; he belongs to a half savage race common to these Provinces, called Gonds, so a term of three years with hard labour will prove sufficient for a lesson to him, particularly as he is not believed to be the riggleader in the affair, but only one of a number who from being more civilized have escaped detection, making a semi-savage the victim of their criminality. But here is another instance of the weakness of natives. Trusting the sum of Rs. 5,256 in gold leaf by banghy parcel! A premium raised on crime, for the purpose of avoiding discount on exchange bills. The law of France holds this to be a crime amenable to the penal law of the country. In India and England it is left unnoticed by the legislature, as an encouragement for others to go and do the same. On the whole, the Postal Department may assume this much to its own credit that, in spite of the frequent mail robberies, the people of India place the greatest confidence in the Department, and believe Mr. Hurlin, the Superintendent of Mails, Jubbulpore Division, has rendered much aid in the prosecution of the case under notice.

A letter from Nagpore informs me that a committee, consisting of two members and a president, all high civil officers in the Commission of the Central Provinces, will shortly assemble at Mundlah, the headquarters of a district, and 50 odd miles from Jubbulpore, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon certain charges of oppression, brought by the Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah against his District Police!

BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Small Cause Court will be closed this day (Wednesday) on account of the Mohurrum holiday.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp will sit this day at the Appellate side of the High Court.

THE China M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *John Bright*, Captain J. Bethan, which leaves this harbour this morning, carries 13514 chests of Malwa opium.

LIEUTENANT L. RUSSEL, Her Majesty's 16th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed officiating Junior Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

THE American ship *Baden*, which arrived yesterday from Rangoon, reports having experienced a furious gale, which commenced in lat. 2 deg. 47 min. N., and long. 72 deg. 47 min. E., and lasted 9 days. The vessel was compelled to lay to under closed reefed main topsails for seven days.

IN consequence of the high price of gram, it is stated that several merchants of the Island have ordered a large stock of it from Calcutta and Madras, on the arrival of which the present exorbitant prices will no doubt be reduced. What has become of the Rice Company which was to be started in Bombay?

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Arabia*, Captain Hamilton, to the Persian Gulf:—

For Colombo.—Mr. Guerieri.

For Mandipatam.—Captain A. N. H. Lynch, 19th Regiment M. N. I.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Treacher and Company (Limited) will be held this day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st March last; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

THE Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, which has been opened for the education of the sons of poor Parsees, is at present mostly attended by the sons of the upper and middle classes who are in a position to pay for their children's education. The managers of this institution contemplate charging certain fees to those who are able to pay them.

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—Abdool Kader Shaik Imam, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined by the third Magistrate of Police in the sum of Rs. 50, on a charge of having neglected to deposit in the office of the Commissioner of Police, in contravention of Section XXXI. of Act VI. of 1863, one bonnet and one opera glass belonging to one Mr. J. Shea, which had been left in his buggy.

THE Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, have made it a rule that in future all the professional cases are to be taken up every Wednesday before the second Court. Formerly it was the practice to hear professional cases every Monday and Wednesday, but as the gentlemen of the Bar remain engaged on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the Court on Mondays, Wednesday has been specially fixed for hearing their cases. This arrangement will greatly facilitate the business of the Court.

THE KHOJA JUMATKHANA CASE.—With a view to prevent his Highness Aga Khan from exercising his authority over the Jumatkhana, &c., a motion was made on the Original Jurisdiction side of the High Court on Saturday last, and again came on on adjournment yesterday. Messrs. Anstey, White, Scoble and Dunbar, appeared on behalf of the Khojah reformers; Messrs. Bayley, Green, Haylley, Marriott, and Cooper, appeared on behalf of Aga Khan. The arguments on the motion will yet last a week or more.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment this evening at Colaba:—

March.—"Postman's Knock" .....Schmuck.
Waltz.—"La Bella Rusee" .....Roberts.
Scena e Cavatina (Op.)—"Macbeth"...Verdi.
Quadrille.—"Huguenot" .....D'Albert.
Selection (Op.)—"Swiss Family" .....Weig'l.
Galop.—"Antelope" ... .Hird.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WE are desired to contradict the statement in yesterday's *Times of India* regarding Mr. Howard, who is described as walking the deck of the *Benares* in solitary grandeur, while Mr. Robert Knight was tripping past him surrounded by an admiring troop of friends. "Letters from Aden," received by the other party, give an exactly opposite account, and stated that Mr. Knight was "cut" so dead, that he retired below, where he cultivated acquaintance with "the pests of the hold, the stench of the cabins, the roaring of the engines," &c., &c., which he so graphically describes in his childish account of the "voyage of the *Benares*." As to the "squalling of the thirty children" our informant requests us to state that no small amount of that proceeded from the young "Civil Servants" in particular, and the "Knight Family" in general.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1864.

From SECY. LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. F. MARRIOTT, To the REV. J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 3rd instant stating, in reply to the proposal of Government made in my letter of 14th May, that the Managing Committee has no authority to modify the Society's Resolution and that

THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In a late issue of your journal I perceived a paragraph with reference to the case of illegal confinement by one Raojee, a Subedar of the Police Force, of a sweeper woman named Sajun, to the effect that the said Sajun, who had procured a summons against the Subedar from the Magistrate of Police, has been spirited away, as she did not appear before that functionary on the day appointed for the hearing of her case, and was nowhere to be found. That this woman had been illegally confined cannot be denied, inasmuch as Mr. Constable Ross himself released her from durance vile; and as the appointment of a Subadar is not only respectable and responsible, but also lucrative, is it not just possible that, seeing he had so committed himself as to doubtless render his committal to prison, and, by consequence, his dismissal from the Police Force, Mr. Raojee himself, in turn, bribed Mrs. Sajun, or her husband, or some one else, to induce her, *pro tem.*, to either conceal herself or take a trip by rail to some out-of-the-way place till the affair was blown over? Such dodges have been tried ere now,—why then should it not have been in the present case?

The police authorities ought to compel Raojee to cause the woman to be forthcoming, suspending him, *ad interim*, from rank and pay. If Mr. Souter thinks that she has become *non est* of her own accord, and that the police (!) will ferret her out, he is egregiously mistaken.

13th June. SHADE OF FORJETT.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In one of the suggestions made on this subject about two months ago I pointed out the vicinity of the Cathedral as being a more suitable position for the fire engines than Fort George. The complaints that have recently appeared in print regarding the delay in bringing up the engines to the fire in Hummum Street last Friday bear out my views. I am not disposed, however, to join in the cry of your correspondents against the Superintendent of the Fire Engine Department, for had Government selected the Cathedral spire as a fitting place to keep the engines, the Superintendent would have been alternative but to keep them there; the difficulty in getting them down, however, would be a little plainer even to the uninitiated.

As fires have occurred in Bombay frequently, and will continue to break out accidentally, and otherwise, what the fire this reminds me that last week a deliberate attempt was made to fire the timber collected for the Elphinstone Circle near the Commissary General's Office, which I fortunately passed with a friend and had the fire put out. Have the proprietors of these natives ever heard a word of this I wonder? But to revert; as we must always be prepared to extinguish fires however they do originate, I beg to offer opinions based on the experience of some years, with as exactly the same description of engines and personality as we have available at the Presidency.

Sheds.—The engines being made of sheet copper do not require to be sheltered from either sun or rain. A twelve feet shed should be sufficient for the present number of engines should be erected in the middle of the Fort, or else let there be two sheds, one in the European and the other in the Parsee quarter of the Fort. The shed to be supported on cast iron pillars eight feet apart, and seven feet high, the intervals between the columns to be railed in, the rails to revolve on hinges so that each engine can be run out separately from the sides and not at the ends.

Engines.—Should be furnished with the following implements:—A pair of drag ropes, to haul the engines through the streets, when every idler should be made to lend a hand, the trail cannot be used by more than three or four men. These ropes if fitted with a hook and chain at one end would be available for putting down wood work.

Ladders.—A couple of bamboo ladders should always be lashed across the engine; the lashing will be available to tie the ladders together where an ascent into windows is desirable.

Grapnels.—A grappling iron with chain and about twenty yards of two inch rope should be fastened to the front of the engine case, this will be useful in pulling down walls—a resort to which Hummum Street fire-extinguishers should have had recourse at an early hour on Friday morning. Had the fire been checked within the first house, the other three buildings might have been saved.

Fire Hooks and Forks.—A couple should be strapped to the engine handles.

Hatchets and Bill Hooks.—Half a dozen should be fastened to the sides of the engine case.

Buckets.—Should be hung on the engine handles to which the strap should be a fixture.

On arrival of the engine at a fire it should be divested of all these appurtenances and the lascars divided into two gangs; one to fix and bang the fire under the walls, and to remove wood work, the other to prepare the engine for work.

The plughole threads whether of the hose or suction pipe ought to be cut to fit both hose and suction pipe, and so with the hose threads. Vain efforts were made the other morning to attach hose where pipes only could be tacked on, destroying the threads of the screw as a matter of course. The disadvantages of not having the screws interchangeable is felt when it becomes necessary to draw the water at a distance with one engine and force it into another near the fire. Suction pipes are only six feet long and answer well for drawing water from a tank, but when water must be sent to a distance or into another street the hose canal be used.

Before starting to a fire all engines should be emptied, otherwise the lascar's strength is exhausted in dragging the additional weight of one hundred gallons of water of which not a gallon remains in the engine when it is unwatched at the end of the journey, if the ground be uneven ground. Bicestius, puckaniss, &c., &c., if they wish to fire as soon as the alarm is given, and will supply water as soon as the engines arrive. If this precaution is taken the engines will arrive sooner and the establishments will not be done up, as they are at present.

At practice, and I fear beyond chopping, the lascars receive very little instruction; the engines should not be emptied, where time is of little value the men ought to accustom themselves to drag heavy weights. Passing buckets from hand to hand, simple as it is, may be done methodically, and when an engineer sees that them is less confusion, and less water spilt. The full bucket should pass from near hand to near hand almost in a line, the empty one being passed over and with the off hand.

Climbing, walking on the roofs of houses, and balancing themselves on ledges is an accomplishment which should be cultivated amongst the men composing the Fire Engine Establishment. The trench round Fort George is remarkably well adapted for practice of this description.

A word more and I close these already lengthy suggestions, and this I address principally to the Parsees—never send round grog whilst the fire is raging, some man will most probably get more than his share and create confusion, when the fire is out they can please themselves.

SALUS POPULI.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Warrant Officer," whose communication appeared in your paper of this day, seems to expect wonders of Sir Bartle Frere, forgetting apparently that His Excellency has scarcely completed a second year's service at the head of our Government. It is beyond all question unreasonable to expect the Governor of Bombay in the short period of two years to grapple with a question of such political importance as the amount of food to be consumed daily by a particular class of society, when Sir Charles Wood could not settle the egg laid at Mahableshwur on the 16th October 1860 by the Commander-in-Chief Sir Hugh Rose, *for one month* of which, obtained from the nurse in attendance, I beg to enclose.

No. 449.

Adjutant General's Office, Mahableshwur, 26th April 1860.

From the ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

To the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Military Department.

SIR,—I have received the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief to request the favour of your submitting the enclosed letter No 7929, dated 26th March last, from the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, with accompaniments, for the favourable consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. In this letter Lieutenant Hammond has submitted a statement showing the pay proper drawn by the warrant officers of the Ordnance and other Departments, and the serjeant majors and quarter master serjeants and serjeants of Artillery; and from this it will be perceived that the very great disadvantage under which the former labours as compared with the latter, inferiors in position and station; attributable to the assimilation in pay passed to these ranks in the Regiment of Royal Artillery.

3. It is true warrant officers receive batta and house rent in addition to pay; but taking into account the prices of provisions at all the stations of the army and the difficulty of obtaining at some of them quarters fitting the position of warrant officers for the amount allowed in house rent, and the heavy charges unavoidably considering that the warrant officer has to provide his own uniform which he is bound to be in possession of, will not bear comparison with the benefits derived from allowances granted to non-commissioned officers, such as rations, clothing, public quarters, lights and other advantages for the use of public servants.

4. Again furlough on medical certificate having recently been granted to non-commissioned officers, the warrant officers while on leave labour under equal disadvantages while the conductor and sub-conductor would respectively receive Rs. 62-8-0 and Rs. 39-9-0 per mensem, without any allowance of clothing, rations, and quarters, the Serjeant Majors and Serjeant would receive respectively Rs. 57-4-0 and Rs. 39-5-0 per mensem in addition to rations clothing and public quarters.

5. With respect to pensions, warrant officers as compared with the Serjeant Major labour also under disadvantage while the serjeant major (four years in that rank) would be entitled to the pension of 2s. 6d. per diem after 21 years' service, conductors and sub-conductors with 22 years' service receive but £60 and £45 per annum respectively.

6. Considering that the rank of warrant officers is a grade above that of non-commissioned majors; that their position for years past as regards pay and allowances has been stationary, whilst that of the non-commissioned officers from which class of soldiers the warrant officer is drawn has not only recently been greatly improved but in some instances placed over their superior, I am to intimate that the prayer of Mr. Smith is not in the opinion of Sir Hugh Rose unreasonable.

7. After the fullest consideration the Commander-in-Chief deems it a duty to this deserving class of public servants, who to his knowledge have done and still do good service to the State, to recommend that free passages be granted to deserving warrant officers proceeding on furlough to Europe on their private affairs when strongly supported by their Departmental superiors, and that furlough to the extent of two years in twenty years' service be allowed to reckon for retiring pension, and further that their furlough passage be increased, so that they may be no longer placed in a position with respect to those disadvantages inferior to those holding greatly inferior position in the service.

8. There can be no doubt that warrant officers feel it a hardship that privileges enjoyed by them in the rank of non-commissioned officer should be withheld on their promotion to a superior position in which greatly increased responsibility devolves upon them, and as the Commander-in-Chief entertains the opinion that it would be advantageous to the State to improve the emoluments and privileges of a class of most deserving men whose services could not be dispensed with, His Excellency would strongly recommend the subject of this letter to the special and favourable consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council and the Secretary of State for India.—I have the honor to be,

(Signed) THOMAS STOCK, Major,
Acting Adjutant General.

Statement of Pay Proper.

	Per mensem.
Conductor..... Rs.	50 0 0
Sub-conductor ..... ,,	30 7 0
Serjeant major..... ,,	57 7 4
Quarter master. serjeant ..... ,,	50 5 1
Serjeant..... ,,	36 5 0

Following the example set a few days since by a Bombay firm, I beg to enclose draft of a General Order which I have no doubt will put an end to the outcry against hard times and fixed salaries, generally applied:—

GENERAL ORDER.

By His Excellency the Governor in Council.
Mahableshwur or Punchgunny, 13th June 1864.
No. 944.

Pending the receipt of the decision of the Secretary of State for India on a subject submitted for the consideration of the Home Government,—better not say which—and to meet the pressure on the warrant officers of the army, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, to direct that the following rations shall be issued weekly in future to the different grades of warrant officers. The Principal Inspector General M.D., to arrange for the discharge of three hospital wardboys and one sweeper, so that no extra charges be made against the State.

On Sundays only.

To Deputy Assistant Commissaries.	Chowpatties of second flour lb. 1
Senior Apothecaries and Senior Barrack Masters	
To Conductors, Apothecaries, Riding Masters, 1st Class School Masters and Barrack Masters of five years' standing.	Do. lb. 1 4 oz.
To Sub-Conductors, Assistant Apothecaries, Stewards, all other School Masters and Barrack Masters under five years' standing.	Do. lb. 1 5¼ oz.

2. The chowpatties for the senior class to be mixed with Vehar water, with seven plums; those for the second class with well water with five plums. An extra plum may be added for warrant officers who have served over ten years in their present rank, to be drawn on contingent bill under a certificate on honour as to period of service from the head of the respective departments. Chowpatties for the third class to be mixed with tank water. Ghee to be used in the proportion of an ounce to the seniors, 1 to 18 of the second, and 1 to 27½ of the third.

3. Half the above quantities to be issued to wives, and one fourth to the children of all classes of warrant officers.

4. Heads of Departments will be held responsible that the above allowance shall be so divided as to serve thoughout the week; and that the recipients do not guggle their allowance at a monthful. Any one attempting to "go the whole hog" will be dealt with according to law.

5. Unmarried warrant officers are strictly prohibited entering into a state of bliss.

6. It is to be clearly understood that parents will subject themselves to censure for every child brought on the rolls after the publication of this order.

7. His Excellency trusts that this mark of liberality on the part of Government will be duly appreciated by those who have so long suffered by the increasing prosperity o fthe "land we live in"; and invites the active co-operation of heads of Departments to aid him in a most extended application of this scheme for the relief of the sufferings of deserving servants of the State.

(Signed) W. F. LEATHER BELLY.
Lieut. Colonel. Secretary of Government, Mily. Dept.

Let this proposal be fairly tried, and like the Irishman who brought his horse to live on a straw a day the Governor and all our spiritual pastors and worldly masters may rest assured that the cry for help will no longer ring longer in their ears. RAMROD.

BENGAL.

ONCE upon a time a friend of ours of no common artistic feeling, sent to the *Illustrated London News* a sketch, or some drawing, of the Punch's campaign of 1848-49. The scenery was accurately presented from actual observation, the monotonous sky of the cold season, the dead brown flats and the lumpy mango-groves which make Upper India one of the ugliest countries in the known world. Anxiously looked for, the issue of the paper which contained the engravings from these sketches was warmly received in the Mess-room, and greedily scanned as the artist palpitatingly tore them open. Alas! what were his feelings on effecting the difficult recognition of his own offspring: masses of fleecy clouds, vast breadth of shadow, ranges of wooded hills diversified the setting of the subject; but the Gem itself was evidently intended to be the tasteful grouping of clumps of cocoa-palms such as our friend was an artist in heart, and he bore his grievance bravely but sadly for some years, until the course of time brought round his furlough. Arrived in London, he lost no time in going to the Strand, and soliciting an interview with the late Hon. member for Boston. Nothing could be more polite than his reception; the clouds, the mountains were all apologized for, in a social sense you may say "withdrawn;" but on the offending monocotyledon, the Publisher was firm. "Very sorry to have displeased you Captain," this was his ultimatum; "but the British Public demands Palm-trees."—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

CABOOL.

9th May.—Sirdar Mahomed Ruffeek Khan's letter was received to-day by the Ameer from Kotul. It said, "I have marched for Hajee, and please God will engage Mahomed Surwar Khan in two or three days. Out of the prisoners taken in Kotul, there are only nine officers, together with Mahomed Hossain Jummadar, in custody. The property fallen into our hands, consists of two mule guns, fifteen mules, and some ammunition."

In reply to above the Ameer told Mahomed Ruffeek Khan to send the prisoners and the ammunition to Cabool, and to continue his march towards Korum after he had taken Hajee.

The Ameer's camp changed ground to-day from Seah Sung to Teeng Khyle, *route* to Charikar. The Ameer on leaving Cabool advised Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, the present Governor of Cabool, to see justice done and to keep a strict watch over Sirdars Shahnawaz Khan and Mohamed Oomer Khan, the Heerat prisoners.

10th May.—The following letter from Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan from Bamean was received to-day:—

"My camp is very badly off for grass and supplies, and will be worse if I leave Bameau. Please send grass and other supplies as soon as possible."

"I have marched from Seah Sung for Charikar," said the Ameer in his reply, to Mahomed Allee Khan, "and will start for that place, as soon as all the Sirdars of Cabool have joined my camp. Don't be in a hurry, wait in Bameau until I have written to you—as for the grass and supplies, I have written to Allee Gohur Tehseeldar and the other chiefs of Kohistan to send as much as they could collect to your camp."

It is ascertained by Sirdar Mahomed Ruffeek Khan's letter received to-day that Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan with about fifteen hundred men was at Khoost, while his sons Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan and Ishak Khan with six thousand troops were at Chumkanee. An engagement was daily expected between Ruffeek Khan and the sons of Auzim Khan.

A kossid arrived from Candahar and handed over Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan's letter to the Ameer. It was as follows:—

"The Ameer will have been satisfied with the apologies offered to him on my part by Sirdar Muddut Khan. As for Sirdar Ullaloodeen Khan I am sorry to say that the Sirdar is still displeased with the Ameer. I am surprised to learn that the Ameer allowed Dewan Sooba, the Sahibikar of Candahar, to go with all his family and wealth from Cabool to Peshawur. His brother Dewan Bank has fled to Shikarpore."

The Ameer was quite annoyed at receiving the above letter and made the following remarks:

"Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan is a curious man, he writes about himself but does not say a word about Auzim Khan or Ufzul Khan."

The kossid said, that when he left Candahar, it was given out there that the Shahzada of Mushhed with sixty thousand troops was on his way to Murree and Surrukhsh.

11th May.—About two, a kossid, with five letters from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, arrived from Ghoree. There was one letter for the Ameer, two for the family of Ufzul Khan, one for Sirdar Auzim Khan, and one for Mirza Ubdool Samun, the son of Mirza Ahd Khan.

The following was contained in Ufzul Khan's letter to the Ameer:—

"I have arrived at Ghoree to try and make a settlement in the place, and will return to Tukhtabool, as soon as I have heard from you. I have written to Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan to do as he is ordered by you and I hope he will. Please send one of your confidential servants to me, to make me sure of your movements, and then I will march for Tukhtabool."

The Ameer after reading the above letter put it aside, and took the one addressed to Auzim Khan. It was as follows:—

"Pray do as you are bid by the Ameer Sahib, and have as much regard for him as you had for the late Ameer Sahib. I have come on business to Ghoree and will return to Tukhtabool as soon as I have done it."

The letters for the members of the family of Ufzul Khan were duly sent to them, and the fifth to Ubdool Samed. The Ameer having sent for Sirdars Ahmed Khan, Mahomed Zaman Khan, Shahdowla Khan, and others, gave them the letter which had been received from Sirdar Ufzul Khan and said, 'Do you see what Ufzul Khan means by writing this letter. He wants to deceive me but I will take very good care he does not.'

The Ameer then ordered the undermentioned reply to be written and sent to Ufzul Khan:—

"There is no use my sending confidential servants to you, since I myself am on my way to you. Please remain where you are until my arrival and then I will settle with you."

12th May.—The Ameer's camp marched to-day from Teera, Khyle for Kohidamun, and Sirdars Mahomed Surwar Khan, Noor Mahomed Khan, and Zakurya Khan, the sons of Sooltan Mahomed Khan joined camp.

The following letter from Sirdars Mahomed Ruffeek Khan and Mahomed Ibraheem Khan was received by the Ameer in camp:—

"We have marched from Hajee for Koorum, and expect to reach the latter place in two or three days. Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan with about fifteen hundred men, is at Khoost, and his son Surwur Khan, somewhere near Koorum. We have every hope of taking Koorum on our reaching that place."

Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan's letter was also received in camp. It was to the effect:—

"Since the death of the late Ameer Sahib I have done nothing to offend you and have made no encroachments upon your territory, while on the contrary, have sent Mohamed Ruffeek Khan, towards Koorum to fight with Azim Khan, and Mohamed Allee Khan towards Bamean—I have been all along begging of you not to cause disturbances in the late Ameer Sahib's family, but to no purpose. How me to ask you this time your intentions in marching towards Bamean. I tell you the truth, if you will step in to my territory I shall be under the necessity of defending myself."

The Ameer, after the perusal of the above letter, ordered copies to be sent to Sirdars Khooshdil Khan and Mohamed Ruffeek Khan.

13th May.—To-day the Ameer's camp was at Koara Baugh. The Moostoufee has received orders from the Ameer to send all the sowars (as many as there may be) from Cabool to the camp—Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan and Futteh Mohamed Khan have written to the Ameer that all the horses in their camp were starving.

News has been received from the Ameer's camp to the effect, that the Ameer after consulting with all his Sirdars, as to whether he was to go to Dusht Soopaid and fight with Ufzul Khan, or to stay at Charikar, has settled to stay at the latter place for the present, and send on reinforcements.

14th May.—The Ameer's camp left Koorabaugh for Charikar to-day.

The following letter from Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan from Dusht Soopaid, was forwarded by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan for the information of the Ameer

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Ships.	Commanders.	From
14	Baden (s)	Slitphen	Rangoon May 12.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat June 13.
	Elphinstone (s)	Ashby	Surat June 13.
	Lady Negasea (s)	Serington	Zanzibar May 1.
	Louisa	Hartnell	Zanzibar May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June	Ships.	Commanders.	To
14	Carnatic (s)	Grainger	China.
	North Star	Boyal	Liverpool.
	Almonde	Surie	Batavia.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per American Ship *Baden*, from Rangoon.—Mrs. Slitphen and son.

Per B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Captain Cousens; Mr. Cowley; and 20 natives.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Swan; two 2nd class; and six natives.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per American Ship *Baden*, from Rangoon.—Experienced terrible heavy gale on the passage, commencing in latitude 2-47 North, longitude 72-47 East, lasting 9 days, ship laying to under close reef main topsails seven days.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, D. Smidt, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Havelock*, M. Gandy, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Anne Royden*, R. D. Affleck, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Elma*, J. J. Graham, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Diamond*, J. Railway, bound to Calcutta via Mauritius.
Steamer *John Bright*, J. Betham, bound to China.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. p. ton.
	Cotton (Coming)	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. "
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. } Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. }
	Cases	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. "
To Clyde		} Nothing doing.
To Hull		
To China		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 14th June 1864.

London.

Winterthur—300 packages cloves, 355 cwt 6 lbs, Soondershas Mooljee; 80 bales cotton, 175 cwt, J. Siegfried & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Volkart Brothers; 264 bales cotton, Dorabjee Hodrajeer; 110 cases coffee, 305 cwt 3 qr 23 lbs, Martin Young & Co.; 2 cases woollen cloth, 12 pieces, Robert Frith & Co.

Robert Small—400 bags coffee 600 cwt, Goculdass Tejpall.

Liverpool.

Arundel—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Ambrose—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt, Ramcrustna Sozba & Co.

Advance—200 bales coiryarn, 450 cwt, Kheemjee Visram & Co.

Ann Buckle—33 bales cottton, 114 cwt, Notumdass Tackchund; 53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt, Vizbhookun Moteeram.

Agincourt—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt, Lyon Brothers & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Bhimjee Jewraz; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.

Agincourt—100 bales wool, 300 cwt, Bhimjee Ghirdhur & Co.

British Empire—25 bales wool, 75 cwt, Khimjee Rowjee; 2000 bags linseed, 3000 cwt, Combar son & Co.

Black Eagle—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Jeevraj Ruttonsee & Co.

Clasmerdon—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Cursondass Madhowdass & Co.

Castalion—59 bales cotton, 206¼ cwt, Roognath Ramchander & Co.; 100 bales cotton 350 cwt, Ramjee Khetsey.

Fanny Forsyth—39 bales cotton, 136½ cwt, D. Jamsetjee and Brothers.

Floating Light—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Wallace & Co.

Gloucestershire—75 bales wool, 225 cwt, Goculdass Lilladhur; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt, John Clover & Co.; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt, Lukmeedass Khemjee & Co.; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt, Khatow Khemjee; 92 bales cotton, 322 cwt, Cullianjee Pettamber.

Gloucestershire—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt, Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Gertrude—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt, Jeevraj Pragjee.

Glendower—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt, Kessowjee Wagjee.

Great Australia—28 bales cotton, 98 cwt, Goculbhoy Futtaychund.

Henry Moore—55 bales cotton, 192¼ cwt, A. Bell & Co.

Harmonides—113 bales cotton, 395¼ cwt, Dullooram Vurjee.

Illustrious—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, Juggurun Hemjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt, Jehangeerjee Hormusjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee—1 bales wool, 3 cwt, Dorabjee Jamsetjee; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt, Morarjee Jeatha; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Vulubdass Lilladhur.

King of Italy—61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt, Bhimjee Jeevraj.

Lepanto—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Jadowjee Ruttonsey; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, Vusunjee Goculdass & Co.; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt, Lallchund Cotumchund; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt, Narrorjee Dewjee.

Lepanto—125 bales cotton, 462½ cwt, Jadowjee Ruttonsee; 67 bales cotton, 234½ cwt, Poonmmull Cheechund Mitha.

Matheran—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, Premgeeli Pandoorng; 1 case blackwood Furnitures, Comber son & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Ontario—9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt, Lallchund Ramjee Jatha; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt, Bachordass Pallonjee; 57 bags coffee, 171 cwt, Ramjee Jaitha.

Own Glendower—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Kepoo Woza.

Princess Alexandra 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, J. Clover & Co.

Queen of the Mercy—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt, Soonderdass Mooljee; 28 bales wool 84 cwt, W. Cassinath.

Sea King—450 bags linseed 675 cwt, Cooverjee Dewcarn; 500 bales cotton, 175 cwt, D. and M. Pursho-tumdass & Co.

Sir Charles Napier—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Thackersy Dewjee.

Strongbow—250 bales cotton, 895 cwt, Currumchund Premchund.

Victoria Cross—27 bales cotton, 816 cwt, Vrudhman Poonsey & Co.

Wabeno—50 bales cottoff. 175 cwt, Wallace & Co.

Havre.

City of London—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt, J. Siegfried & Co.

Gertrude—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt, Manukchund Toolseedass.

New York.

Martaban—1 bundle coffe; 1 box China silk & and Scinde work A. H. Hondy; 40 packages socotra aloes 36½ cwt, Narronjee Chuttoo; 200 packages cloves 236, cwt, 0 qr. 18 lbs, Lee and Brown; 99 packages cloves 121 cwt, 1 qr. 5 lbs. Macendee Rogers & Co.; 200 packages cloves, 240 cwt, 2 qr, 4 lbs, Macendee Rogers & Co.

Bangkong.

Steamer *John Bright*—34 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, B. and A. Hormusjee; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Cullianjee Nusserwanjee & Co.; 5½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Roognath Jugunath; 19 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Tarachund Ramchund; 35½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Tarachund Hirjeeram; 44 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Guneshdass Crustnajee; 15 bales twists yarn, 5,500 lbs each, P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co. (c.l. June 1)
687 Winterthur, Seward—Huschke & Co. (c.l. May 21)
895 Yarra, Teasdale—Stewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 26)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1466 Advance, Wyles—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
534 Agincourt, Fenrico—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1261 Alsager, Piterson—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 17)
861 Ambrose, Daniell—J. Sigg & Co. (c. l. May 7)
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c.l. May 7)
1157 Arracana, Hatfield—Duff & Co. (c. l. April 21)
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.
1249 Arundel—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 30)
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—Lyon Clover & Co.
1139 Belle Isle, Webster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 23)
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. (c.l. May 20)
931 Bombay, Sellars—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
1414 British Empire, Mungesh Pandoorng—Sands & Co.
750 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. (c. l. May 20)
1350 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1549 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 29)
998 City of Amoy, McMillan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
349 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1259 Feronia, Hutchinson—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 25)
849 Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1069 Forganhall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes—W. H. Cama. (c.l. May 5)
1231 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co. (discharging.)
1660 Great Australia,—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
394 Harold, Peedling—R. Sands & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. May 6)
1562 Harmonides,—Daly and Sorabjee. (c. l. May 12)
1117 Henry Moore,—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 3)
1173 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 13)
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
900 Lepanto, Marin—Duff & Co. (c. l. May 25)
1194 Mataura, Steward—The Captain. (c. l. May 23)
1240 Mistress of the Sea, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
776 Matheran, Allen—F. W. Wright & Co. (c. l. June 1)
833 Nydia, Pearson—Cantwell, Parsons & Co. (c. l. May 24)
110 North East, Boyd—M. N. Bhowmgaree. (c. l. May 2)
1062 Ontario Vellacott—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 5)
999 Owen Glendower,—Macnee & Co. (c. l. April 25)
1328 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
227 Queen of the Mersey—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 12)
939 Sattara, Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 21)
1071 Sea King—P. of W. S. Co. Limited. (c. l. May 19)
1075 Statelie, Campbell—Conpland & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1237 Strongbow, Crombie—B. Shipping & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1101 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 7)
844 Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorng. (c. l. May 28)
1099 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—P. S. O. Co. (c. l. May 23)
1195 Tasmania, Steel—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
599 Wabeno, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. May 21)

FOR HAVRE.

581 City of London, Ferguson, Finlay, Clark & Co.
665 Gertrude—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayhew—Wallace & Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1294 Tweed—Lockie & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

364 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
811 Northumberland, Miller.

FOR CALCUTTA.

175 Anne Royden, Affleck—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1169 Southern Belle, Dannerton,—W. Nicol & Co.
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.[1]

1081 Clifton Belle, Bird—Coupland & Co.

NOT FIXED.

775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
611 Alicia, Anderson—J. W. Wright & Co.
1118 Astrononer,—Thomas.
Alligator, Nacoda.
Amazon—Dannchergy Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
784 Atiet Rahemon, Jones.
952 Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.
1301 Annie, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
368 Atalanta, Lostos.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1599 Assaye, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
761 Bhooj Nuggur, Bonnett.
1936 Belle Maria, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
474 Camila, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.
674 Campbell, Ron—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
716 Cameo, Lane—Coupland & Co.
1209 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
1069 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
875 Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.
933 Combo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.
769 Daphne, Forcman—Grey & Co.
909 Dolbadren Castle, Mesnard, S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1198 Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
1143 Ellen Stanley, Jones—J. W. Wright & Co.
1947 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
819 Eloisa, Philpott—B. H. Cama.
954 Emil Curtius—H. M. Sedlick.
875 Favorite, Renti.
1323 French Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.
624 Fort William, Castle.
Fairhead, Muir.
1849 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.
1319 Hebe, Barker—Lyon Brothers & Co.
453 Johana, Hoster—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1263 Longwood, Peterson—Western India S. Co.
364 Marie Jeanne,—Joseph.
1069 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
593 Marguerite, Bertin—Coupland & Co.
776 Monarchy, Day—Mahomedi.
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
734 Moroyshire, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
1160 Oswangandy, Brown—E. Bates & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.
924 Prince of Wales, Hunter—Lawrence & Co.
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
347 Rahamance, Nacoda, Damodhur Ragowjee
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
761 Sailor Prince, Ramsey—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
265 Sturdy (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
980 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
1160 Sparkler, McLeod—W. Nicol & Co.
370 Southern Cross, Milman.
932 St. Bernard, Mason—Rattonjee Edaljee, Esq.
1236 Sydenham, Lang.
440 Spitfire, Mills—The Captain.
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
1089 Teconderoga, Rice—H. M. Sedick.
874 Tinto, McDougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thule (s)
Western Empire,
792 William Knibson, Logan—Finlay Clark & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	277 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India Broker's Banking Company	150		.....	82 pr. ct. pm.
	100		.....	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6	do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	160 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Banking Corpn.	120		.....	210 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	205 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12	do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175		.....	92 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	.....		.....	15 per ct.
East India Bank	.....		.....	10 per ct.
Bank	50		.....	30
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100		.....	20
Financial Association of India	100		.....	35
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,957	575	do.	Rs. 14,800 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited				
One wholeRe comprising	.....		.....	Rs.78,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430		
1 B Share	6,000	170		
4 C Shares	6,000		.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 37,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co	1,400		.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Press Co.	1,500		.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	...		.....	
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	...		.....	
United Mercantile Press Co. Limited	...		.....	
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9			Rs. 8 [nominal. pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	3½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Oriental Spinning Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000		...	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200		.....	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900		.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150		.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600		.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500		.....	Rs. 6,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000		.....	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750		.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000		.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000		.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000		.....	250

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
" Loan 1835-36	...	98¼
" Loan 1842-43	...	
" Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	107¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	117

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	219
Carolus	"	220
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	214
Five-Franc Pieces	"	222
Bar Silver	"	105-8
Gold Leaf	"	10-6

PRICES CURRENT (14th June 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	610 to 615
New Bhowunggur, (ready.)	"	610 to 615
New Oomrawuttee	"	575 to 595
New Dharwar Sawgined	"	655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	560 to 570
New Veeravul	"	540 to 545
New Kumpteeish	"	540 to 545
New Poratchee	"	530 to 540
New Accote	"	605 to 610
New Mangalore	"	540 to 545
New Hinghungaut	"	660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-6 to 6-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 34.
Niger	"	33 to 34.
	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
Chairman.
D. SASSOON, Esq.,
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
One " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank Drafts on Europe, the Managers will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. In *all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also procure or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	5½	do.
do.	6	do.	5	do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do.
do.	3	do.	4	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,"*

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACKS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per Cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3	"
" " 12 "	5	"
" " 12 "	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

Purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mrs' sight	2s	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
"	4	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2	do.	2s.	"
"	1	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	On demand		1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.		1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

"	"	6	"
"	"	5	"
"	"	4	"
"	"	3	"

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and safe of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 9th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

AGENCIES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts where Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum

"	6	"	5	"
Do. "	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount sealised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK. (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circulaug Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sigh	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
"	4	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	2	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	1	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	On Demand		1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes			1s.	11d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice,